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publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

#### Disappointment at Wilkesbarre.

The President's speech to the coal miners and temperance workers yesterday was chock full of good advice which might have been bestowed upon almost any assembly of American citizens with benefit to the audience. No man could be the worse for hearing Mr. ROOSE-VELT's thoughts on thrift, sobriety, elf-reliance, energy and respect for the legal and moral rights of others as factors of success in life and essential to the correct performance of the duties of citizenship. Many men among those who listened to his admirable sentiments must have needed just this sort of talk from a sincere, straightforward and highly respected mentor, and to such the President's earnest words were surely a help and an inspiration.

Yet we venture to surmise that both within the reach of the President's voice at Wilkesbarre yesterday and among those who read his speech this morning there were and are persons whom his utterances disappoint exceedingly.

To any agitators, labor politicians or conspirators now intriguing to bring about again in the anthracite coal region a situation leading to another national calamity like that of 1902, with its incidents of terrorism, brutal crime and widespread suffering-to any such hoping yesterday that the President, standng alongside of JOHN MITCHELL before an audience of miners, would say something on impulse that could be used by them later on in the way of indorsement and credentials, the good bread which Mr. ROOSEVELT dispensed on this occasion must have seemed like mighty hard flint in their expectant jaws.

#### Does Russia Want Peace?

Although the purport of the orders said to have been received from the Czar on Thursday by the Russian plenipotentiaries is not known, it may be guessed from the opinions which the St. Petersburg newspapers are permitted by the censorship to express and from the acknowledged recovery of ascendency by the war party in the sovereign's council. There is, no doubt, ground for the discouragement which, after the receipt of the despatches, was evinced by the diplomatists assembled at Portsmouth, some of whose associates, who are in a position to acquire accurate information, do not hesitate to say that peace is at this time unattainable and that the conference is likely to adjourn permanently in a week.

to discredit Mr. ROOSEVELT'S attempt to put an end to the war in the Far East. The President's proceeding was exemplary in respect of motive and highly impressive as demonstrating the respect in which this Government and its Chief Magistrate are held by both belligerents. Yet to many it has seemed scarcely reasonable to expect that so long as the great army under Gen. LINIE-VITCH should be able to maintain its lines in front of Harbin Russia would bring herself to accept what would be in all likelihood the irreducible minimum of Japan's demands. Those advisers of NICHOLAS II. who provoked the war by the refusal to evacuate Manchuria and by the encroachments upon Corea would naturally oppose the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars by way of indemnity, because they would prefer to handle the money in a prolongation of the contest. If the war were brought to an end and the financial resources of Russia were taxed to the utmost to compensate Japan for her outlay it is obvious that the opportunities for peculation, embezzlement and graft would be minimized for years to come.

The promptings of greed, moreover, might be seconded by those of fear. The temper of the reservists lately called under the colors and sent to the Far East has not been calculated to reassure the upholders of the autocracy, or to convince them that Linievitch's army, continually leavened with disaffection by the newcomers, would prove, if now brought back to Russia, a trustworthy instrument of repression.

Perhaps even more creditable arguments might be advanced at St. Petersburg for preferring a continuance of the war to such conditions of peace as the Japanese would probably grant. Honest and intelligent friends of the Romanoff dynasty-there are such, Mr. WITTE & one of them-must desire to see it enter on the experiment of constitutional government with the smallest possible loss of prestige. They may well think that if Russia is doomed to be mulcted of both a large tract of territory and a huge indemnity the responsibility for such sacrifices should be devolved by the sovereign upon the people's representatives. They feel, in other words, much as Jules FAVRE felt than in churches, in which the rooms in 1870, when, unwilling to damage the Provisional Government irretrievably in the minds of his countrymen, he told BISMARCK, in the course of his futile negotiations, that France would never give an atom of her soil nor a stone of her fortresses. The time was to come when France would give a big slice of her territory and more than one fortress, besides an unparalleled indemnity; but it required the National Assembly, convoked at Bordeaux, to number of church buildings in which

of so stupendous a ransom. Those who loyally desire to see the transition from despotic to constitutional government in Russia accomplished safely by the ROMANOFFS, as it was in Prussia by the HOHENZOLLERNS, instinctively shrink from imposing on NICHOLAS II. a load of obloquy compared with which the humiliation inflicted by the Crimean war on his grandfather, ALEXANDER II., would be insignificant.

It is also to be borne in mind that the Crimean war was waged on the soil of European Russia, and that when Schastopol fell the St. Petersburg Government was more utterly exhausted financially than it is to-day. Of course, it could not borrow a ruble from England, France and Austria, for those Powers were arrayed against it, and Prussia had not a kreuzer to lend. Now, on the other hand, Russia could doubtless borrow some more money in Berlin, and possibly even in London and New York, if the terms offered were sufficiently tempting.

Whether, in fine, we look at the motives impelling the worst men or the sentiments inspiring the best men among the Czar's advisers we can discover reasons for repelling at this conjuncture a demand for a large pecuniary indemnity.

On the other hand, Japan is justified in making such a demand and in preferring, rather than relinquish it, to go on with the war. A poor country, she has made immense pecuniary sacrifices in order to discharge an international duty, that of forcing the St. Petersburg Government to fulfil its solemn promise to evacuate Manchuria. She may justly hold that the tardy and compulsory fulfilment of that pledge is no adequate compensation for her lavish outpour of blood and treasure. Japan may be said to have acted as attorney for all the treaty Powers in an action of ejectment. It seems but fair that Russia should pay the costs of court. But we are inclined to think that the bill of costs will have to be certified by a Russian National Assembly.

#### Another Foolish Strike.

The Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers in ordering a strike which may affect 15,000 to 20,000 wage earners in different parts of the United States and work serious injury to many interests throughout a wide area probably thinks that such a course will be an object lesson to the country as a display of the power of organized labor. On the contrary, it will be only another display of a foolish and shortsighted policy which is a vastly greater menace to the stability of the American Federation of Labor than is the new order of the Industrial Workers of the World, which just now is causing Mr. GOMPERS to roar and gnash his teeth. Labor unionism cannot yet boast of

a national solidarity which will lead men in Ohio and Kansas and California to quit their jobs with joy and gladness because the New Haven branch of their organization has a grievance. Nor will organized labor secure to itself the support of the public if areas in which no offense has been committed are made to suffer because labor has a grievance at some point one or two thousand miles away. If the people of Oshkosh or El Paso or Richmond are waiting for the American Bridge Company, against whom the strike is ordered, to fill its contract for a bridge or a steel building, In such a result there will be nothing a suspension of that work because of rouble in Connecticut will not tend to warm their hearts to the cause of organized labor.

We repeat the advice which we have given heretofore to labor leaders. They should for a time suspend their disturbing activities and devote a few weeks to the consideration of policies framed on wiser and larger lines than those now so frequently employed. It is well known that there are many lines of industry in which a national strike could for a time paralyze the activity of the country. That fact needs no practical demonstration. But such a demonstration, or any approach to it, would mean ruin and death to unionism.

The success of organized labor depends absolutely on public approval. The strike reported as having been ordered this week is not likely to be highly commended.

## Fires in American Churches.

The rapid destruction by fire of a costly and stately church in Fifth avenue was remarkable because the site of the edifice is in a region where fires of that sort are rare, at least relatively; but it was not extraordinary in the experience of such buildings in general.

In this country church fires average between seven hundred and eight hundred yearly. In 1901, for example, their number in the Union was 658; in the State of New York close to 75. In the eighteen years ended with 1901 there were as many as 5,597 church fires, in which the value of the property destroyed was nearly \$21,000,000 and the insurance

loss nearly \$11,000,000. This is astonishing, considering that churches ought to be far less liable to fire than most other structures. A very great part of them are occupied only ocheating and lighting are simple. In private dwellings and tenements and large business buildings are many fireplaces, often in charge of careless servants or persons ignorant of necessary precautions to prevent damage from them. In business establishments and dwellings of the larger and more elaborate kind the lighting system is extensive and complicated, and danger of fires in them would seem to be far greater occupied are relatively few and very many of which are used only on one or two days in the week.

It is true that a majority of American churches are built of wood, but so also is the construction of most American houses and places of business of wood. The vast majority of the buildings in American cities and towns are wooden. The St. Thomas Church in Fifth avenue, however, was an example of the large

and brick and iron. It was built after designs by the distinguished architect RICHARD UPJOHN, and in 1870, when it was dedicated, and even on Tuesday, when it was destroyed by fire, it was one of the most costly, imposing and solidly constructed church edifices in New York and in the whole country. Moreover, it was built to replace a church edifice of the same parish at the corner of Broadway and Houston street which had been burned down. While St. Thomas's was still on that site it was a large, very rich and fashionable parish, and when its vestry bought the site at Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue it spared no expense in erecting and adorning the building now destroyed. In Fifth avenue it grew rapidly and greatly in wealth and was in the receipt of one of the largest incomes of any church in town. Its pew rents alone are reported to have been nearly \$50,000 a year at the time of the fire.

This church, therefore, was amply able to provide every precaution possible against fire. Moreover, it was the receptacle of priceless works of art by LA FARGE and SAINT-GAUDENS, in which the parish took high and reasonable pride and whose preservation by any available means offered by science and invention was a duty it owed to civilization; yet in less than an hour after the fire was discovered the whole was destroyed, as if the church had been built of inflammable materials selected to invite such

St. Thomas's, too, was in a district of the town in which fires are relatively infrequent, so that rates of insurance there are low. About it are many blocks of private dwellings, apartment houses. hotels and clubs, in which the liability of fire would seem to be far greater, but they are saved while it goes.

What is the meaning of this? Why is it that churches are so liable to destruction by fire that between seven hundred and eight hundred of them are burned annually? It would seem that a "house of GoD" should receive special care to protect it from such destruction, that it would be kept peculiar in its exemption from liability to fire.

Happily, the burning of St. Thomas's took place at a time of the day when it was empty and at a time of the year when its fashionable congregation is out of town. Suppose the flames had burst out so generally when it was crowded with men and women and children, how awful the catastrophe would have been. As it is there is only a material loss, which the rich congregation is abundantly able to bear, and an even statelier edifice will arise on the site of the building destroyed. Then, after having lost two church structures by fire, the parish may heed the repeated admonitions and introduce a system of precautions which will justify people in feeling secure against destruction by fire when they go to church.

## The Peace Fleet in Being.

Sixty-one years ago Commodore JOHN C. STEVENS on his schooner Gimerack led the first squadron of the New York Yacht Club on a cruise to Newport. There were seven vessels in the fleet, and the largest was a small boat compared with yachts of the present day. The club had been organized only a few days when it started on that cruise. Now it is the largest yachting organization in the world, and Commodore FREDERICK G. BOURNE on his flagship Colonia will this week lead a fleet of about 250 vessels of all sorts and sizes through Long Island Sound to Newport and then around the Cape to Marblehead, where the New York yachtsmen are to be entertained by the Eastern Yacht

Club of that place. The annual cruise of the New Yorkers is not a junket, but a week or ten days of strenuous work. The racing yachts have been keyed up to the highest pitch, and in the contests that have been arranged their owners will drive them for all they are worth in their efforts to win the trophies that have been offered. Some sixty boats have entered these races, which will be held each day; and the other vessels in the big peace squadron will follow, so that those on board can witness the sport. Apart from its racing features, the cruise always attracts considerable attention because of the brillians spectacle presented by the squadron as it passes from one port to another and while it lies at anchor in the

various harbors visited. Yachting is a healthy sport and remarkably free from professionalism. Its patrons race for sport's sake only A true yachtsman is always content to win a small trophy, even if it costs thousands of dollars to get his vessel in shape. Yachting gives employment to thousands of men as sailors, as shipbuilders and as sailmakers and riggers, and in the study of the models of the racing boats naval architects and engineers are better able to develop the big steamers and sailing craft that carry the world's commerce.

## Virginia Republicans.

The Virginia Republican State convention seems to have been essentially a white men's convention. The new Southern Constitutions practically take casionally and their arrangements for the negro out of politics for the present. It is desirable that there should be two strong parties in the South, and that no one party should monopolize the intelligence and contain the mass of property holders. In the Georgia House of Representatives the other day Mr. COVINGTON, a so called Democratic mem-

ber, said with charming frankness: "There is no Democratic party in Georgia. democracy is a government in which every citizen participates, but there are many negroes and others who do not participate in our government. Mr. Speaker, I am not a Democrat; I am a white aristocrat. Our government is one of a white aris-

If this be the case and every Southern white man is an "aristocrat," the aristocrats should be divided among the Democratic and Republican or other parties, just as Whigs and Democrats flourished in the South a couple of genera-

tions ago. Relieved from its long hoodoo as a negro party, a party forever to be exassume responsibility for the payment | the materials of construction are stone | cluded from power on account of its | the best of my ability.

Reconstruction "record" and its superfluity of black voters, the Southern Republican party is in a position to grow, to get its natural share of the white vote, to drive the Democrats from their warm corners in the public offices. "White supremacy" is assured. The cry that it s threatened, and that therefore the Democrate must continue to rule, will soon become as ludicrous and impotent as the old Republican scarecrow of the "Bloody Shirt." Southerners know perfectly well that the so called Democratic party of the South is held together by compulsion. It is artificial. And now Southerners are able to follow their own political inclinations, to choose the national policies that most appeal to them or that are most beneficial to Southern interests, and to feel that the State administrations may be entrusted to comnetent Republican hands.

The Roanoke correspondent of the Richmond Times-Despatch noticed that the brother in black was conspicuous by his absence." He speaks of "the improved and really creditable appearance of the convention as a body and of the individual membership." He admits that "Republicans all over the State are taking a much more earnest interest in this State convention than in any the party has held since 1871," and that "the better element" is in control.

This extract from the speech made by the Hon. J. L. GLEAVES, the temporary chairman, is especially interesting in view of the great color issue or dead

"In the contest for Governor four years ago when the smoke of battle lifted, it was discovered that the great white section of Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, the southwest and the Blue Ridge counties, had given Major JOHN HAMPTON HOGE a majority, while it remained for the black belt. where the negroes are as thick as 'leaves in Val lombrosa,' to give Mr. MONTAGUE the majority by which he was declared elected. The amusing feature of it was that the sole issue upon which his canvass was conducted was 'damn the nigger.' And so, too, with the Representatives in the Legislature. The Republican Representatives are from the white counties, while you could not imagine a greater curiosity than a Republican in the Legislature as the representative of a negro county."

The somewhat heated competition between Senator Martin and Governor MONTAGUE for the former's job; the rivalries of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and the injection of the temperance question into the canvass have made some Virginia Republicans unusually hopeful. Irrespective of those hopes, which are perhaps illusive, the condition of the Virginia Republican party seems stronger and brighter than it has been for many years; and there are plenty of Virginia Democrats who will not be grieved thereby.

Mathematically considered, the Republican situation looks less than reseate. MONTAGUE'S majority in 1901 was 35,000 odd. But, according to Mr. GLEAVES, prominent Democrats of Virginia declared that Hoge was elected by nearly 2,000 majority." The fraud, if fraud there was, seems to have been excessive. At any rate, there is no excuse for fraud at the Virginia elections any more.

The Hon. CY SULLOWAY, the Tallest Man in the World, was at the Portsmouth reception to the peace envoys. By his side even the gigantic Mr. WITTE was as a wart to Ossa. There never was but one other man of an altitude approaching Mr. Sut-LOWAY'S. That was the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS of Texas. But he never held up his head after the Crime of 1873, and that stoop took him out of the running.

Mr. WINSLOW'S heart is too tender for this rude world. He should dwell forever in a bower of bliss and forever read aloud the early plays of MAETERLINCK, his master and his god-or does he still worship Agui-NALDO?

Now it is the ragtime goes 'way back and sits down, yes?—The Hon. JOHNNY HAND, Chicago's famous band leader.

When Chicago said "I will have classica music whether I like it or not" ragtime was doomed. We can remember when Signor HAND wept over the ravages of ragtime and the depression of popular taste. But he fought ragtime. He attuned the ears of the people to nobler music. He conquered, and Chicago owes him a debt incalculable.

Modern Mexico reports that the sugar industry of Mexico is entering on a new phase of development. Encouraged by the prevailing high prices and the fair prospect for their continuance for several years at least, our neighbors believe that there is a chance for them in the market. We see no reason for thinking them wrong in their idea. Mexico has the soil and the climate, the labor and facilities for transportation.

The matter for serious consideration is Mexico's possible market. That would be restricted practically to the United States, with a possibility of a limited outlet in Canada. During the life of the Cuban reciprocity treaty Mexico would be somewhat handicapped in her competition with that country in the American market. But the United States obtains about one-quarter of its present supply from other islands of the West Indies, South America and the East Indies. With the product of those countries Mexico could compete on ever terms so far as tariff is concerned.

## Parrot Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Say, why doesn't Andrew Carnegie devote the rest of his energies and fortune to the complete exterminaf parrots from the face of the earth? If he won't do it, why should not THE SON use its influence against the importation of these in-There has been no bird introduced to our civili-

sation with such a despicably shaped nose, or which uniformly walks upside down on the ceiling of its parior or utters such inarticulate ravings. Death to it. SLEEPLESS.

Glassware of the Veteran Gamboliers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A long article in yesterday's SUN on "Bottles of the Ancients" made no mention of the pocket pistol, the "pants" pocket canteen, the liqueur case, the bottle holder, the rum tumbler, the cocktall set, the eight ounc Before Breakfast," to say nothing of the 308.716 ton is all in. "SUN" WORSHIPER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. Encumbering Duties.

From the Hyden Thousandsticks.
the voters of Leslie county: I am a candidat for county attorney, subject to the action of the Republican primary to be held Sept. 5, 1905. I cordially ask the support of all citizens, and if elected will discharge the duties encumbered on me to the best advantage of the county and citizens t

### THE YELLOW FEVER.

Summary of the Results of the Latest Investigations Regarding It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So ittle being known of the yellow fever virus or microbe, and its distributor, the mosquit Stegomyia fasciata, it will be of tute of Paris, have to say on the subject. Messrs Marchoux and Simond, after having spent nearly four years in the fever quarters of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, have returned to Paris, and are now busily engaged investigaing the possibilities of fighting yellow fever

by means of a serum taken from a yellow fever onvalescent and vaccination. Stirred by the yellow fever epidemic which ravaged Senegal in 1900, M. Decrais, membe

of the French Chamber of Deputies, in-troduced a bill providing for means to carry prevention and cure of yellow fever. The bill passing, the matter was entrusted to the care of the Pasteur Institute, and Messrs. Marchoux and Simond, two scientists conduct the actual work. In this they were the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute; however, his services were but of short duration. for shortly after arriving at Rio de Janeiro M Salimbeni was taken ill and had to return to

The yellow fever epidemic raging at Rio de Janeiro in 1901 gave the commission every opportunity to study the disease thoroughly and under the most favorable conditions. The Brazilian Government aided them all sanitary service of Brazil, deserves great

The American commission combating the yellow fever in Cuba had already arrived at the conclusion that it was a species of mosquito, known as the Stegomyia fasciata, which by means of its sting planted the virus f the disease in the blood of the healthy man. Of the virus itself-the yellow feve microbe-little was known. It was this part of the investigation which gave the most trouble to Messrs. Marchoux and Simond, and this chiefly because the yellow fever microbe remains invisible to the human eye, even How great an obstacle this is to the bacteri patient application to their task, couple finally rewarded the two savants, and there were able to give to the world is quite inval able. The results of their labor briefly are

1. They established beyond all doubt that the yellow fever virus is found in the blood

of the patient.

2. That it is carried there by the sting of the Stegomyia fasciata, and that the females of the species are more dangerous than the

invisible to the human eye, though aided by the very best of lenses.

4. That its life is short and that the in

day after its generation. 5. That it lives only four days in the blood of the patient, and that the patient does not die as a direct result of the presence of the microbes in the blood; but that the weakness caused by their ravages on the death, heart failure very often being the mmediate agent of dissolution.

6. That heat of 55 degrees Celsius is generally sufficient to destroy the germ.

7. That exposure of the serum to the air 8. That the microbe can only be kept in

defibrined blood covered with a layer of vaseline, and at 20 degrees to 24 degrees Calsius. Under these conditions the germ remains active for five days. 9. That the Siegomyia fasciata receives the virus from a yellow fever case, and that the germ passes into the system of the insect

10. That the sting of the insect is the only 11. That after an innocuous Stegomyia

fasciata has received the virus its sting still remains harmless for twelve days, and that only after this period the germ becomes so active in the insect that a sting in most cases is followed by infection.
12. That the mosquito with the microbe

in its system remains dangerous until its more virulent the yellow fever germ becomes. That, worst of all, the microbe is transmitted to the eggs and young of the Stegomyia 14. That the insect only stings at night hat it cannot live in air devoid of excessive numidity and at temperatures less than 22 degrees Celsius.

15. That it attains its best development in temperatures ranging from 28 to 35 degrees Celsius, and that it cannot endure heat greater than 39 degrees Celsius. 16. That contact with a yellow fever patient is not contagious and that it is im-

possible to transmit the disease by means of This would suggest that to avoid infection a person should never be out at night, always sleep under good mosquito netting, and,

possible, in the evening retire

locality where the nights are never warmer than about 22 degrees Celsius.

It has been positively established that regions in a yellow fever stricken district are absolutely safe. Petropolis, a place close to Rio de Janeiro, may be cited. Rio de Janeiro is visited year after year by the disease, and Petropolis, although within the closest proximity of the lever ridden port, has never had one single

case of it. The secret of this is that Petropolis is situated at an altitude of 800 meters above the level of the sea and most parts of Rio de Janeiro, and that owing to a lack of humidity and cooler air the Stegomyia cannot live there Unfortunately a Petropolis cannot be found in every fever district. However, careful closing of the house, a general use of win-

dow screens and mosquito bars and incense will make the chances of infection slight.

The total abstinence from alcohol is also ecommended, though it is administered to

the patient. Alcohol has detrimental effects n the mucous membrane of the stomach and the excessive use of it will practically prepare the stomach and intestines for the awful work of the yellow fever germ. Mesers. Marchoux and Simond now propose

to render persons immune by the injection of the serum of a yellow fever convalencent limited nature: twenty-six days is about felt, and the same must be said of vaccination. although there is great hope that before long the influence of the latter will be reniered more lasting or even permanent. In the meantime the best remedy will be

the destruction of the Stegomyia and its larve. This is done by draining swamps, stagnant pools of water and other breeding places of the insect; and where this course a impossible of adoption, by covering th water with a generous layer of mineral oil. These methods were used by Messra, Marchou: and Simond at Dakar, with the result that the disease was confined to the initial case although former outbreaks had as a rule been most violent.

Col. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Panama employs similar methods, and in the case of Havana succeeded in clearing that place. So far his efforts on the Isth-mus have been less successful, but there is every reason to think that before long yello fever will be extinct even at Colon and Panama, places where it has reigned in terror for more than two hundred years.

More than that, Mesars, Marchoux and Simond are convinced that with their method of serum injection and vaccination perfected and proper attention paid to the Stegomyia fasciata, yellow fever should become extinc nations should come to a joint agreement or this question. Indeed, some such arrangement will have to be made. The condition affecting this disease are so peculiar that with one port, anywhere, still infected and the Panama Canal in operation the dange arises that yellow fever may become more general than it now is. Ports and cities and transmission of the yellow fever microbe

would certainly be more exposed to its rav-ages, for unless the isthmus can be made uninhabitable for the Steeomida facciate there is grave danger that all ships using the Panama Canal would aid in spreading this terrible malady. this terrible malady. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

#### GRAFT.

A Minnesota Etymologist Explores the Authorities With Surprising Results.

From the Fergus Falls Journal. The recent appearance in an obscure and irresponsible paper, as well as in certain official publications of the City Council, of the word "graft" has elicited from a number of our readers an inquiry as to what the word meant, as it is not found in dictionaries even of the most recent pattern. For the benefit of our readers residing on the Flats njox metropolitan advantages we have benefit of our research.

In "Hostetter's Family Almanac" we find:

ORAFT. n. (See grafter. Deriv. either from grab, to take, to seise, or from graft, to make grow upon or insert in.)

1. The benefiting of a public efficial or his friends at the public expense, through an official act.

2. The using of one's official position to gain advantages denied to others.

S. To a act or do that an official's failure citizens. 2. The using of obsers.

2. The using of obsers.

3. To so act or do that an officel's fellow oftisens are injured while he and his friends profit.

4. To so direct public matters as to benefit one-left or friends and injure others.

5. To take for oneself or to give one's friends pecial privileges.
6. To take that which belongs to the public for

6. To take that which beautigs as the private use.
7. To grant oneself or friends immunity from that which others are compelled to do.
8. To do a thing, pretending that it is for public benefit when it is only private.
ILLUS. To so run a sewer that an Alderman may got the benefit of it while his seighbors pay for it. To sell to the city through a dummy when the law forbids an official to do it directly. To place street lights that an Alderman can enjey it and the public cannot, &c.

He was as subtle a grafter as eyer graced a council's board.
Or fixed his street at ward's expense.—Shakespeere. cil's board.

Of fixed his street at ward's expense.—Shakespeers.

Black was a past master in the art of gratting.

He was a thorough parliamentarian. He always had his matters well in hand. His reports were always carefully prepared and every move was consummated with a clocklike precision. Although possessing a sensitive nature, he was bold, almost brazen, in the carrying out of the jobs in which the combination, whose servite tool he was, was interested. The Lord Mayor, whose wast and varied interests frequently encroached upon public rights, relied upon him implicitly, and he never falled him. His associates on the board, with one or two exceptions, were honest, but they were obtuse or weakings and offered no resistance. The organic law governing the city was ignored, forgotten, and his gratting went on unhampered and unchecked.—McDougal's "The London Counces."

Dr. Schepenkoffer in his "Growth of Lan-Dr. Schepenkoffer in his "Growth of Language," says:

guage." says:

In these days when our vocabulary is being enriched by many new words, whose origin and derivation cannot be traced to a certainty, there is a constant tendency to substitute, so that the exact meaning is liable to be confused and lost. We should strive to guard against this and by proper use fix their exact meaning. The words "graft" and "boodle" are cases in point. Their meaning is entirely different. Boodle is the price paid for an official act or vote the taking or giving ef which is a crime. Graft is the profit of an official act which, although within the law, is morally wrong and not to be tolerated in well exdered communities.

Minnehaha, filled with laughter,
Turning said, "You are a grafter:
Take another, it's no matter
Till the public catches on."
Then the bolder, Hlawatha
Grafts the graft that grafters long for
Till the maiden called for quarter,
Yelled, and hiked for Running Water.

Longist

Space will not permit our going into this natter at greater length, but this will be suf-dejent to enlighten our inquirers and furnish the commission a guide in its investiga-

### The President's Presching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply President's preaching in your paper this morning, please let me say that it is precisely because the President preaches all the time and heart of the civilized world the mos

popular man alive.

The President has his roots in deep waters The President has his roots in deep waters, and when on a Sunday he reads and explains the Bible he stands a pictureaque and powerful man before the American people, who thank God for his doing so.

"Radical" says: "Mr. President, we own you." Now, Mr. "Radical," that is your opinion, but it is not a true or right one. The religious acts of the President are his alone: he was a man before he was a President, with a free man's rights, which are not to be set aside by "Radical," who, like so many of his fellow radicals, loves liberty so much that he wants his own share and other people's too.

More preaching power to our noble Presi-ent. WILLIAM WILEINSON. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

# New York and the Peace Envoys. To the Editor of the Sux—Sir: Would it not e eminently fitting and proper for this great city offer the peace envoys from Japan and Russia offer the peace envoys from Japan and Russia offer the peace envoys from Japan and Russia in speaking of the recent Attor-

Until they had been officially received by the recognize formally their presence in our town. But in view of their great mission, whatever its outcome may be, and in appreciation of the exalted position of each individual official taking part in the negotiations at Portsmouth, we should not let this opportunity pass, lest we forget what it is to be "a citizen of no mean city ELLA HASTINGS.

#### President Women's Peace Circle. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

## Ramshackle Railroad Terminals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Reading your editorial of this morning in which you comment on the possibility of disaster and lose of life if the fire in Hoboken had occurred between the hours of 1 7, at which time thousands of commuters us the railroad terminals going to their homes, it occurred to me what an awful disaster there would be should such a fire occur in the Eric terminal at Jersey City. This terminal is such another "relic of cruder days." and one of the "existing speciens" of which you write.

Commuters are probably hardened to the defects and possible danger there, but one using this terminal on rare occasions only is struck with the mean, squalld and ramshackle affair. Truly, placing such terminals as the Eric with modern

Knicker-Last year I couldn't call on her because Bocker-And now you can't call on her because she isn't in.

The Bud.

## What vile weather this ist Druggy Wetty

And sweaty And poky. And dowdy. And not at all proudy; And sicky. And not at allfrickey: And Irky. And not at all worky; And lazy. And not at all gasy: And rheumy And not at all boomy: And not at all bloomid;

And not at all balmy And hurty. And not at all firty; And not at all cheery; And dopy. And not at all hopy;

And rotty. Oh! say. Appropriate language has gone astray. Won't somebody wring out the weather And hang it up in the sky.

From the Leavelle Light.
In taking up a goat on the square last evening Constable Balliet was butted more than was pleas-

## HEAP JOKE.

Sweet and Tender Waggery of a Copper Colored Samaritan.

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To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editorial on "The Red Man's Sense of Humor" read and appreciated. Only those who have not been brought in contact with the Indians doubt that there is an Indian humor. The Indian has not only a keen sense of humor, sut at times a unique way of expressing it.

I think this is proved by the following pa-thetic story, which nevertheless contains just enough humor to dry the too ready tear. Some years ago I became acquainted with one of the head chiefs of a tribe that had waged bitter war with the white man for songuered and the survivors forced into a lazy and consequently a satisfactory exile. After my acquaintance with the chief-call him "Cut Nose"-had ripened into a certain intimacy and he had discovered that possibly I could appreciate a good thing He said that one night, after a hard

day's fighting, he was wandering over the battlefield and came upon a wounded soldier

day's fighting, he was wandering over the battlefield and came upon a wounded soldier who had been shot through both legs. His comrades had been unable to take him off the field, and he was left to his fate.

Out Nose carried the wounded man to a nearby cave, fed him, dressed his wound, gave him his blanket and made him as comfortable as possible under the conditions. He explained that he could not take him to the Indian camp, as he would not be able to protect him from the other Indians, and an attempt would only result in torture and death. He promised, however, to visit him nightly, fetching food and drink and such remedies as the wounds required. He further explained that he had once received a great favor from the hands of a white man and his heart was grateful.

Out Nose told me in detail how each night he had gone to the cave, carrying food and drink to the wounded man, dressing his wounds and ministering in every possible way to his comfort. In time the soldier so far recovered that he was able to hobble around the cave with the aid of a rude crutch which the Indian made for him. Out Nose told him that when the moon should give light enough for the journey he would take tenderly helping the invalid over the rough places and watchfully guiding his tottering steps. In time they came to where in the short distance they saw a cliff jutting out across the trail. Out Nose stopped, told his companion that just beyond the cliff was the soldiers' camp and he would now leave him. At his point in the story Cut Nose became really pathetic as he described the emotion and gratitude of the poor fellow whose life he had eaved, and how tender was their parting. He told me how he stood and watched the soldier as he slowly and painfully made his way toward the cliff beyond which were comrades and friends. Cut Nose then told, and his eyes were moist and his voice took on a new tremor in the telling, how he waited until the man turned to wave him good-by before he disappeared him. Heap big joke on the soldier, wasn't it?

Since hearing this little tale, told with all Since hearing this little tale, told with all the nalveté of a son of nature, with the "point" studiously withheld for the climax. I have never doubted the Indian sense of humor. Possibly it may be at times a trifle grim for the taste of the worthy people who assemble yearly at Lake Mohonk, but it undoubtedly exists.

FAR HILLS, N. J., Aug. 8.

FOR THE GOOD OF PORTO RICO. A Reply to Mr. Enrique Acuna's Expla-

nation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Enrique Acuna's "explanation" of Gov. Winthrop's lack of aggressive energy in seems to me a most remarkable statement. very gentleman regulating at this moment the colony affairs. He also says, in effect, that if Mr. Winthrop were to offer any objection if Mr. Winthrop were to offer any objection to that which now is he would do it at the risk of political decapitation and of disaster to his career. This, according to Mr. Acuña, would be the penalty imposed by an offended autocrat by the name of Roosevelt. If Mr. Acuña can do no better than to charge his friend with moral cowardice and to clothe the President with the attributes of a political despot he would better essay no more "explanations."

planations."

If, as Mr. Acufa says, Congress would interpret any activity on the part of the Governor as an act of censure to the Governor ment's colonial policy and as a proof of disloyalty toward his superior in official Washington," how is it that Mr. Taft has been left to wase his aggressive war in the interest of the Filipinos? Mr. Acufa betrays a lack of adequate information regarding American institutions.

New York Aug. 10

# Concerning Mr. Stewart of Iowa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ney-General of the island, Mr. Stewart. He

ney-General of the island, Mr. Stewart. He says that "private reasons " " barred the Iowan from being inducted into his office."

Within twenty-four hours of his arrival at San Juan Mr. Stewart had taken his place in the executive council, and gave the deciding vote in favor of Secretary Post's so called Lamb bill. He could not have voted if he had not been received as Attorney-General. nd not been received as Attorney-General. New York, Aug. 9. E. C. M.

## A Year at Oxford.

A Rhodes Scholar in the Boston Transcript.

Along classical, historical and kindred lines Along classical, historical and kindred lines, with which most of the men are concerned, Oxford is peculiarly able to give scholarly and practical training. In all fairness to the critic, however, it should be said that those who are reading law, and the two or three who are reading science feel that the practical side of these subjects is rather neglected at Oxford. They are agreed in saying, though, that the university is well qualified to ground the student in the fundamentals of these subjects and that the theoretical part of the work may be done in Oxford as well as in America. The general verdict is that the year has been a

good one. Such inconveniences as have necessarily been incident to the inauguration of the Rhodes scholarships have been borne cheerfully by both students and dons, and the arrival of the new American contingency in October is keenly anticinated by all concerned.

#### On the 10:19. From the Kewanee Courter

Mrs. W. A. Barr was a passenger on the 10:19 train for Neponset this morning.

Miss Jennie Tibbetts returned to Neponset on the 10:19 train this morning.

Mrs. Fred Warner and son Harold, who have Martin, returned to Scranton, Pa., on the 10:19

train this morning.

Miss Belle Thompson, after spending a short time visiting friends in Gladstone, returned on the 10:19 train this morning. train this morning for Chicago.

Mrs. D. K. Reinhart left this morning on the 10:19 rain for her home in Bluffton, Ind.

Moritz Roth was a passenger on the 10:19 train this morning for a short business visit at Neponset. Rev. Ario Brown, who has been here since yes-terday, returned to Atkinson on the 10:19 train this Is Mere Man a Good Bargain Hunter?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A writer in your paper registers his belief that there are hun-dreds of men who do not buy their own stockings. collars, gloves and shirts, and asks: "Why not?
Who should, can and knows how to buy most skil-'gets stuck' even when he buys 'specialities' like igars, whisky and stocks."

It is an "actual fact" that the male creature is

neither a wise shopper nor a successful purchase of ties and the other half dozen things that go toward finishing a man. Buy them himself? Not if he is wise. Money wasted, time wasted and eling of dissatisfaction with one's environment ow an excursion by mere man into the houses TROY. Aug. 8. Race Discrimination by the Police Alleged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a peculiar fact that every time we have trouble in the segro quarters of this city it is mostly negroes lice, while white rowdles start the fights and keep Decent people are getting tired of this onesided affair, and the police should understand they are not hired to make a personal matter of any disorder in this city, or show their animosity against

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

How Much Would Be Pleasant?

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